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## MARGINAL COLUMN

By Edward Ornstein

ANY comment on the state of the Soviet Union and international Communism at this moment can be nothing more than a haphazard scrawl noted to history on the run. To attempt at this stage a reasoned analysis of what will happen next and why is impossible, because nobody has the least idea of what will happen next, not even the characters in the drama, the Soviet leaders themselves. We find ourselves in the middle of an earthquake. We do not know how long the earthquake will continue, or how far it will spread, or how violent the convulsions will be. All we know is that the ground that seemed so firm a short time ago is heaving. Lofty edifices and colossal monuments have toppled. But as soon as the situation appears to be stabilizing itself the movement starts off again.

THUS, the Stalinist leader of the largest Communist Party in Western Europe,尼古拉·托洛斯基, reproaches the Moscow leaders with insufficiency and declares that the Soviet system is no longer able to stand as a model for the Communist Parties of other lands. The "Daily Worker" in New York querulously demands proper explanation of what is going on from the great men in Moscow; the "Daily Worker" in London apologizes to its readers for not being able to print the Khrushchev indictment before that "useful service" had been performed by the London "Observer." Mr. Howard Fast, the American novelist who went to jail in Stalin's Russia, has broken into an impassioned repudiation of his own past uttered in tones of bitter self-reproach. "Where is Howard Fast?" — I remember well how at cultural and political congresses in Soviet life this question would be boomed out by speaker after speaker in tones of menace, until it became a monotonous chant symbolizing the gulf between the two sides. You would make a mighty political statement about the Communists' treatment of "deviations" — politicians, or writers or scientists, or musicians who had been put away or simply rubbed out. "Where is Howard Fast?" — the resort would always be to the thoughts of Mr. Fast in prison in America was supposed to strip from your mind the thought of millions in the labour camps of Siberia. "Where is Howard Fast?"

WHERE indeed...? Does Mr. Fast himself know? Does anybody know? And if he does, if it comes to that, is Mr. Khrushchev. There, at the very centre of the phantasmagoric upheaval, he stands, the so familiar, garrulous, adroit and astonishingly tough little figure. To all appearances he was a wise old man, though he was still, I suppose, millions all over the world, believe that he can put an end to it as will, when the political landscape has rearranged itself to his liking. But to my mind, this thing is not certain. What is that the man who still stands, sturdily upright and defiant at the heart of it all, is no more in control of the situation than King Canute was in control of the tides. He can not control the upsurge. He cannot tell it when to stop. He did not even start it. His celebrated speech, his denunciation of Stalin, was not a cause but a response.

TO change the metaphor I (there are times when reality is so familiar that we can't approach it through metaphor's history) is forward, towards history. He forward march past up for too long by the legendary Georgian, has broken loose in Russia. The most that any Soviet leader can do is to seek to ride the great wave which has its origin in a profound upsurge of the slow, blind, uncoordinated, irresistible pressure of the inarticulate Russian people stretching themselves, half incredulously, and beginning to find their strength.

MR. Khrushchev is not seeking to dam that wave. He is trying to ride it until its first spasm is extinguished. It is very much in question whether he will succeed. I believe that we are only at the beginning of a drama and a historical process whose end nobody can guess.

London, June 25, 1956.

(The full text of Khrushchev's speech will be published as a special page supplement of The Jerusalem Post on Wednesday.)

## New Cyprus Plan To Be Revealed This Week

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter).— Britain this week will announce a new plan for the future of Cyprus, aimed at ending partition and reuniting the island from the hands of the Soviet leaders themselves. We find ourselves in the middle of an earthquake. We do not know how long the earthquake will continue, or how far it will spread, or how violent the convulsions will be. All we know is that the ground that seemed so firm a short time ago is heaving. Lofty edifices and colossal monuments have toppled. But as soon as the situation appears to be stabilizing itself the movement starts off again.

It is believed that the proposals were discussed today between Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Premier, when they met at Sir Anthony's country residence at Chequers. It is taken for granted that Mr. Nehru, who is given to the Commonwealth Premiers conference, told Sir Anthony of the talk he had in Athens yesterday with Greek leaders about the Cyprus issue.

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Governor of the island who took part in drawing up the British plan, was back to Cyprus yesterday.

### Features of Plan

Those features of the plan which have leaked out confirm that it contains:

1. A formal union which a date would be set for the island's half million population — roughly 400,000 of Greek origin and 100,000 Turkish Cypriots — to choose by whom they wished to be ruled. Most commentators here are suggesting the period before self-determination would be between 10 and 15 years.

2. A recommendation that Lord Radcliffe, an eminent British jurist, should draft a new constitution to give the islanders a liberal measure of self-government. Most observers here agree that to be freely elected the constitution must provide for an elected majority of Greek Cypriot members of an assembly.

3. Provisions for safeguarding the rights of the Turkish Cypriots and the defense interests of Turkey, whose coast is only 45 kms. from Cyprus.

4. A demand that terrorism must end before steps can be taken to implement the proposal.

Turkey, which ceded Cyprus to Britain in 1878 and bitterly opposed any change of sovereignty over it, has now revised its position when it was informed of the British proposals about a week ago.

(Greek Envoys — Page 2, Col. 20)

## 5 BRITONS HURT IN CYPRUS BOMB BLAST

NICOSIA, Sunday (Reuter).— Five British servicemen were wounded, two seriously, when terrorists threw three bombs at two vehicles near Paphos, 40 kms. north of Famagusta.

Troops chased and captured two youths seen running away from the spot. The wounded soldiers were flown to hospital by helicopter.

In Famagusta police headquarters were rocked by the explosion of a mine bomb in the Crimean Protection Department early today. There was no one in the room at the time but furniture, windows, fittings, and the ceiling were shattered.

Security forces today detained George I. Jukas, 60-year-old uncle of Archbishop Makarios, at Panayir village, near Paphos. No reason was given for the detention.

### Tito in Bucharest For Three Days

BUCHAREST, Sunday (Reuter).— President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived here today and was welcomed by Mr. V. Idejkirat, Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, who shook his hand as he stepped from the special train bringing him here for the three-day visit after his trip to Russia.

President Tito said that he considered his visit demonstrated the friendly feelings between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, and added, "I hope that the international peace is forgotten."

He emphasized the importance of the agreements he signed in Moscow and said that similar additional acts will contribute to world peace.

## HEAVY DELUGE IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Sunday (UP).— Record floods swept over southwestern Queensland and northern New South Wales today.

Heavy rains on the Darling River watershed resulted in the river rising and blue water, including infantile bathtubs, cavalry and armoured vehicles.

They were followed by 1,500 men of the national guard,

500 men of the guard of the Royal Australian Air Force, and members of the Neo-Nazi Nationalist Party of youth movement.

The French Command in

Morocco stated on Thursday that the Foreign Legion

patrol entered the village

at its highest stage since

1950, 20 km. wide near

its junction with the Murray River.

## U.S. Not Rushing To Disarm, Twining Says

MOSCOW, Sunday (Reuter).— The U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff, General Nathan Twining, told top Soviet leaders tonight that America disarmed in 1945, but would not do so again until world-wide arms control became effective.

The general, leading a 10-man U.S. delegation to the Soviet air show, was speaking during a lavish five-hour dinner given by the Soviet leaders which ended with the greatest aviation display seen in Moscow since the "cold war."

Informed sources here reporting this could not say today whether the Government's statement to Parliament would give details of the scheme, or set out the terms of a revised policy. The Government has proposed strict secrecy on the subject and is still maintaining it on the crucial points of its plan.

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About 200,000 gathered at Trafalgar Square for the demonstrations, together with representatives of Western air forces invited to the annual display for the first time.

Visitors Impressed

High British and American Air Force officers said they were very impressed. Western observers speculated that the three delta-winged flying wings never seen before.

The new jets, which watched the Soviet Aviation Day show from older bombers, elaborated mass aerobatics, parachute jumping and a tropic landing exercise by 40 helicopters.

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### IEKE'S STITCHES REMOVED

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuter).— President Eisenhower's last remaining stitches were removed today, the sixteenth day after his operation. The President himself sent word to White House correspondents at Walter Reed Hospital, saying, "I feel a lot better already."

Yesterday his doctors told the President he would have to stay in hospital about another week.

## Bourguiba to Urge France To Stop Fighting in Algeria

WASHINGTOM, Sunday (Reuter).— The Tunisian Prime Minister, Habib Bourguiba, said in his weekly broadcast last night that he would try to persuade the French to stop the fighting in Algeria in the coming Franco-

Tunisian negotiations.

"We shall try to persuade the French Government that it is neither to the advantage of the French army nor to the interests of the French Government itself to continue the war in Algeria."

"We shall try to make them understand that it is in the interest of France-Tunisian friendship that France should take the way of wisdom as she has already done in Tunisia and Morocco."

"Our cooperation with France cannot be solid, it cannot even be light, so long as the Algerian masses are suffering and fighting for an ideal for which the Tunisian people has already fought."

M. Bourguiba said he would discuss with France the evacuation of French troops, which would be done progressively.

In time of peace only a national army fit to defend the external security of the state must exist as an independent country.

### New Army Parades

Later today, Tunisia's national army held its first public parade here, when 1,500 men marched past Premier Bourguiba.

The parade of troops who wore French uniforms and blue berets, included infantile bathtubs, cavalry and armoured vehicles.

They were followed by 1,500 men of the national guard,

500 men of the guard of the Royal Australian Air Force,

and members of the Neo-Nazi Nationalist Party of youth movement.

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## Syrians Kill 2 Turkish Soldiers In Border Clash

TWO Turkish soldiers were killed, one was seriously wounded, and an officer was still missing last night, following an exchange of fire with Syrian gendarmes in north Syria earlier in the day, according to the Arab News Agency from Damascus.

The incident occurred when two Turkish patrols chased a group of smugglers across the border. The Turks shot at the smugglers near the village of Deir Ghassan, allegedly starting a field fire which caused extensive damage to crops.

Syrian gendarmes reinforcements were rushed to the scene and the clash continued for two and a half hours. A joint Turco-Syrian investigation is being carried out.

Reuter reported that a Syrian spokesman said he had given to the Arab News Agency a revised version of the original statement.

If political power passed into the hands of these smugglers and their agents, he said, "This is another to other than the order of Deir Ghassan village while chasing sheep smugglers, the Syrian authorities added.

His denunciation came amid reports that the Government was seeking to release its trade commissioners with the Soviet Union which still have three years to run.

He also referred to reports that Communist insurgents in the hinterland were murdering his followers, and called for a quick end to "undesirable minorities" within his party who abuse power for their own ends.

### Nasser Assured Of Referendum Victory

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuter).— Colonel Abdul Nasser was today assured of victory in the referendum on Article 1 of the Armistice Agreement.

Officials said that Abdul Nasser, the Prime Minister and head of the Revolution Council, had already captured more than 81 per cent of the votes cast yesterday when Egyptians answered the question whether they approved of Abdul Nasser for President.

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### Chairman's View

At the 50th meeting of the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. held on June 7, 1952, for example, the U.N. Chairman declared:

"A threat is really a breach of Article 2, which is the basis of all the Armistice Agreement, and just as threatening as that of Article 1.

"The M.A.C. has been threatened by a policy of strict neutrality.

He said that Syria would remain friendly to all nations supporting justice and freedom.

The visiting Russian diplomat replied that the Soviet Union supported all nations seeking "liberation."

He hoped that the ties of friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union would be strengthened, and expressed Syria's support for Soviet policies.

Commenting on the statement, the Foreign Minister said, "In view of the recent developments in the Arab world, we are seeking to form a neutral bloc which will stand up to the spirit of Article 1.

It should also be recalled that during the visit





